

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

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CROSBY S. NOYES.....Editor

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The President and Labor.

The attitude of the President on the Chicago strike should have an effect far beyond the confines of that big town. In fact, there is a lesson in it of value to the whole country.

There can be no doubt that certain labor agitators have given to the President's part in the settlement of the anthracite coal strike a misinterpretation, and sought to spread their views among the wage-earners. They have conceived him as siding against capital, and disposed at all times to throw his weight in a controversy in the scale for labor. They are all the more eager, therefore, to press their contentions to the point for believing that in some way they can bring the case before the President and secure his assistance.

This is wholly unwarranted by the facts in the coal case. When the President finally interfered in the coal strike the contest had passed the bounds of capital against labor. It had become a contest of capital and labor against the comfort and well-being of a large portion of the people of the country. The President in that matter represented the general welfare. As the local authorities were powerless or indisposed to put an end to strife whose effects were almost national, he volunteered his good offices. There are good grounds for the opinion that if the then governor of Pennsylvania had done his duty in the premises the strike would have attained the proportions or run the length that it did.

Still, there is no need to reflect a moment to see that no man fit to hold public office can afford to be a partisan in public affairs. He is elected to do the right thing by all. He represents the law, and cannot be expected to uphold anybody who is defying the law. It is his duty to proceed against all who offend in that way. How could the President in Chicago be called a single word in justification of the course of men who, though they may not have been directing it, had profited by violence and disorder?

The law is over all—over the non-union as well as the union man—and the man who violates it must be punished.

The English Coxeyites.

"Coxey's Army" in London did not fare as well as its American prototype did in Washington. It was halted a mile from parliament house, and to content itself with sending a delegation to the scene. One of these men, having misbehaved in the gallery of the house of commons, was ejected, and the episode could not have added to the influence of the visitors.

The original Coxey and his men, it will be remembered, turned into Pennsylvania avenue at Fourteenth street and moved down that broad thoroughfare to the Capitol. They were not halted anywhere, but simply warned to keep off the grass. Those who disobeyed the warning were arrested, Congress was not in session when the army arrived, and hence there was no opportunity for making a scene in the gallery of either house. In an hour after the army appeared on Capitol Hill the show had lost its novelty, and the crowd that had been attracted dispersed. It was the tamest of spectacles to a widely advertised demonstration.

Affairs of this kind can have but one effect at this time of day, and that is prejudicial to labor. They are the work of notoriety hunters, who, as a rule, have their personal ends in view. They strut their brief hour on the comic stage and then retire. No benefit accrues to the rank and file. Coxey's army accomplished nothing for the foolish people who trudged here behind him, or for the needy and disoriented anywhere. He probably enjoyed his few weeks in the limelight, and subsequently he amassed a small fortune, but not by the methods he employed as an agitator. He did nothing for labor but invite ridicule on those who approved of his tactics.

The theatrical labor champion, like the theatrical politician, is a dangerous man to follow. He himself rarely pays any penalty for his folly. He profits by it in the way of notoriety, and in other ways. But the simple fellows who listen to his palaver, and shape their course according to his direction—are certain to find their last state worse than their first, and to rue the day when they yielded to the persuasion that the substantial could be procured from mere buncombe and proclamation.

A New York "angel" lost \$100,000 trying to support a musical comedy and a popular song publishing house. After seeing some of the musical comedies and hearing some of the popular songs it looks like retribution.

Canton, Ohio, has adopted a system of compelling tramps to take baths, and is not expecting to bother the taxpayers much about the expense of soap and towels, either.

If the Washington club club is only half as lucky it can look forward to more red fire and floral showers.

A comic opera prima donna says she reads Marcus Aurelius. He is as funny as some of the comic operas.

"During the past fifteen years every democrat who has called for reform within the party has been treated as a traitor and sent to prison from public life."

"The ostracism of the great has gone so far that there seems to be no one left to take up the work done by Mr. Folk in Missouri."

"Yet the field is an open one, and the party needs a leader who has faith in the principles of rectitude, and who believes the people can be trusted to decide wisely between contending candidates and conflicting policies."

This is a clear call for Mr. Folk to work

his way." Well, he will hardly do it. That he is a good man is beyond all doubt. That he prefers clean politics he has given ample evidence. But as a presidential aspirant he has his limitations. He will not turn crusader on a national scale in advance of the next democratic national convention, we may all be sure. He will not scrutinize the credentials of any delegates who may present themselves on that occasion instructed for Joseph W. Folk.

The Post is no admirer of Mr. Bryan, but it must remember him and his methods. He, too, is personally an honest man, and prefers clean politics. But as a presidential candidate he has kept some queer company. He gave his support to Mr. Goebel and all ways which Mr. Goebel took, and visited Kentucky to emphasize his approval of the tactics which all but threw that state into civil war. In return for that he had the support of the Kentucky delegation at the Kansas City convention in his fight for the renomination of the silver plank of the Chicago platform, and stood in absolute need of the state's vote in the platform committee, where he had a majority of one only.

Mr. Folk will probably alter his cautious course during the next three years, not abating any of his demands for good government for Missouri, but reading his commission to apply strictly to the affairs of that state, and not taxing himself with unfortunate conditions elsewhere.

The Out-Door Season.

The season of outings is at hand, when the head of the family plans for little trips for the members of his household. He finds many opportunities near at hand. Washington is favorably situated in this respect. Its river opens a range of choice for brief ventures into the open. In a short time the excursion boats will be running, and it will be possible at almost any hour for the city-weary man or woman to go forth to rest and to take the children. North of town and on the east and west are the woods and fields, now at their best. The Zoo furnishes instruction as well as amusement, while beyond it stretches the great expanse of the Rock Creek Park, alluring the tired soul to the tired soul. In various other directions spreads a beautiful country, inviting communion with nature.

It is wise to cut off some unnecessary part of the day's routine and go forth to seek new forces by contact with the ground in spring. The body has been housed too closely for months. It should be given exercise in the open. Brisk walks are rejuvenating and incidentally well suited to the brief ventures into the open. In a short time the excursion boats will be running, and it will be possible at almost any hour for the city-weary man or woman to go forth to rest and to take the children. North of town and on the east and west are the woods and fields, now at their best. The Zoo furnishes instruction as well as amusement, while beyond it stretches the great expanse of the Rock Creek Park, alluring the tired soul to the tired soul. In various other directions spreads a beautiful country, inviting communion with nature.

The family man owes a duty to others than himself to seek with them new fields occasionally. Such outings will furnish materials for pleasant talk for days afterwards. And it should never be forgotten that this world of business and duty and work and money-getting needs occasional jolts out of the trodden round of ideas. A dinner table chat about the birds and flowers that were seen on the last tramp, or picnic, or the quaint characters encountered, will be more wholesome than discussions upon political topics, or the latest criminal sensation, or even the base ball situation.

Get out of bounds. There are street cars and boats aplenty. The cost is slight, and at the worst, or best, there are always the feet for transportation.

Men and Fashions.

The warm days which have closed the week have brought forth the spring crop of straw hats. It takes a little persistent heat to yield a showing of the summery headgear. Man is naturally conservative in his dress, far more so than woman. She will eagerly don her Easter gown and millinery a fortnight in advance of the festival which supposedly marks the season of glorified dress. She will get her fur coat in a few weeks, and her summer dress in the cold weather. She pays virtually no heed to the calendar and but little to the thermometer. And perhaps that is why she is a delight, because never guessable.

But man, staid man, is bound to the wheel of tradition. He would not for the sake of a frizzling brain put on a straw hat when the first of May. Nor does he, save in a few festive cases, venture to do so when the calendar has given the theoretical warrant. He waits until the days are consecutively hot, or until he sees the gleam of straw in the streets. One summer hat does not make the season for the average man, however. He keeps a wary eye on the mercury. He notes the coming of the hint of real summer. He prefers to wait for a week or two, finding himself the object of remarks by his fellows.

The pioneers of fashions and the season's styles are a relatively small number among the men of today. Extreme cuts and shapes start slowly, if they do spread rapidly when once started. It is far easier to get all the women of a community to wear the same brand of toques or turbans or jackets than to persuade all the men to adopt the same kind of shape of derby or the same degree of bagginess in the trousers. The great crowd of men hold firmly to the advice so aptly given by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his "Rhymed Lesson": "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

It is now alleged that George Washington should die. It is easy to start a scandal. Probably the father of his country was merely playing at backgammon.

Senator Dewey thinks President Roosevelt will find it hard to refuse a renomination. Yet the President is a man who delights in doing difficult things.

People who are terrified by railway accidents do not forget the people who have been snatched from their peaceful firesides by tornadoes.

More people will go to Europe this summer than ever before, not including those who are under consideration by grand juries.

After what Mayor Dunne has been through reforming the system of street railway ownership will seem easy.

Maeterlinck says that man will some time abolish the attraction of gravitation. Santos Dumont will cheer up.

New Woman.

Is woman driving man to the wall? In the past of the state is the question being asked by the brother? There are indications that she is. Evidence accumulates of woman's progress in the arts and sciences. She is making an impression in those branches of industry, where, until of late, man has had no competition. Not long ago a woman was taken into custody by the police while about to take a walk in the park, having climbed aloft on a ladder. She was a lawful tenant of the house she was about to enter. For many years "second-story woman" has been a common phrase in police nomenclature, but the "second-story woman" is a new creation.

It was generally supposed by man that in the business of masked highwayman he would have competition from gentle woman. But here is a dispatch which shows the contrary:

PATERSON, N. J.—The authorities of Pompton are looking for a woman highwayman and two companions, who held

up James Smister of Riverdale last night and took from him money, books, keys and all the personal effects he had with him. The woman wore a black dress and ordered her two companions to wait. After robbing Smister, she turned the young man about and told him to go home. "Don't peach," she said, "or we'll make it all the worse for you." Marshals J. Titus and Joseph Witterman started after the three when they heard Smister's story, but no arrests have yet been made.

When the ladies adopted the stand-up collar, Derby hat, plume vest, walking stick, bloomers and suspenders it was felt they would encroach no further on masculine attire. But not satisfied with bloomers, they put on overalls. Witness this:

"Miss Viola Van Ness, 118 Chicago avenue, clad in overalls and sweater, palated her dwelling yesterday. Her deed set all South Evanston talking and the work was criticized by a big crowd that gathered to see her. Several weeks ago Miss Van Ness decided the cottage needed painting and she engaged a man to do the work. He failed to appear, and she called on the painter. He was not started for a month. Then Miss Van Ness made up her mind to do the work herself."

Sullivan.

There is a revival of the rumor that the Hon. Tim Sullivan will forsake the field of national politics for the local field, that he will appear in the Congress and re-enter the New York legislature. He has not shown in Washington. He did shine in Albany. He knows New York, particularly the big town, from top to bottom. He began the study when a boy. His people believe in him, and have always been to his command. They used to send him to Albany by large majorities, and they have sent him here by large ones. In the language of the ballad, "there is nothing too good for the fellow." Probably he pines for the scene where he was not "a hitching post." The Albany brand of statesmanship appeals to him. He would greatly have enjoyed the legislative session just closed, where the game was played to the limit, and Tammany, although in the minority, often held the center of the stage.

The Ballot Box.

In declining to pardon an elections thief in Missouri the President took an admirable stand. Far too few of those individuals get their deserts, and when one is landed behind the bars he should be kept for the full term imposed. Men who rob or misuse the ballot box are worse than those who rob banks. They strike more deeply at the public interests. In many cities elections have become grossly corrupt. Money is so freely used that the longest purse secures the offices, as the longest pole knocks the permision. In Denver it was discovered that some of the leading offenders were elections officers, who working in connection with repeaters and bootleggers on the outside had carried everything off with a flourish. A crusade that should round up all the gentry of that kidney would be a blessing to the whole country.

Tom Lawson will regret the literary task he has laid out for himself when he thinks of the other millionaires who have nothing to do but swing in hammocks and drink lemonade.

Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander talk about each other in a way that recalls the comments in which some prominent democrats used to indulge.

Chicago never claimed to be the best city in the country, but it has always claimed credit for providing the most excitement.

In spite of all the damage ascribed to the trusts, the demand for farm hands is livelier every year.

After all, the bear or bobcat who casts his lot with a circus menagerie is on the safe side.

SHOOTING STARS.

Getting Wise.

"I suppose you had a blow-out when you went to town," said the slangy young man. "Not any more," answered Farmer Corns. "I've got so I know how to handle them gas-burners as well as anybody."

A Solemn Thought.

It fills us with surprise too strong for adequate expression. To see the country get along With Congress not in session!

Not Sure.

"Is your daughter learning to play the piano?" "I can't say for sure," answered Mr. Cumrox, "whether she's learning to play or I'm getting used to it."

Waiting for Him.

"So you want a job," said the beef trust magnate. "What's your line?" "I'm a lightning calculator." "Good! Go to work at once and see if you can keep account of our advance in prices."

Rather Too Slow.

"You should be slow to anger," said the benevolent citizen. "I done tried dat once," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "An' you done tried dat once," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "An' you done tried dat once," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "An' you done tried dat once," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

A Narrow Escape.

I used to feel slighted on seeing the way that billionaires offered their gifts; But now I'm contented and have, I may say, A feeling of pride that up-lifts. I have often observed with an envious mind How they scattered their benefits free, 'Most heartily and such undeserving mankind. And never gave any to me.

Want to Skin 'Em.

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch. There are a few bears in New York that several Richmond investors would love to have Mr. Roosevelt convert into rugs.

Siberia's Advantage.

From the New York American. The czar has promised home rule for Siberia, which will give that country a distinct advantage over New York.

Rubbing It In.

From the Chicago News. Rockefeller must think it most unkind of Congress to set upon this juncture to show that he can give money away without any one's declining to take it.

Russia's Weakness.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) News. It has been discovered that Japan began the fight before formally declaring war, but is that any worse than Russia's trying to fight after the war is over?

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 14, 1905—PART 2

Macedonia and Crete are important factors in the troubled group of states known as the Balkans. Macedonia is a seething caldron of revolution.

King Edward VII in his speech from the throne at the opening of parliament February 14, said: "The state of the Balkan Peninsula continues troubled. The measures adopted on the invitation of the governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia have resulted in some amelioration in the troubled districts."

The optimistic declarations of King Edward have not been realized as yet. Macedonia, where on April 20 fighting was reported in Korti and Uskub, whilst Crete, which demands union with Greece, has resorted to violence as a consequence of the negative response of the powers to the request of Prince George that Crete be annexed to Greece.

The foreign affairs of Crete, it will be recalled, are the subject of the treaty between Russia, Great Britain, France and Italy, and under this provision there is significance in the cable from Rome dated May 9.

"In view of the situation in Crete the Italian battleship Sardegna and the cruiser Giovanni Bausan have been ordered to go to the bay, in the northern part of that island."

Balkan, the Turkish for high ridge, is bounded by the Adriatic and Ionian seas on the west; by the Black and Bosporus on the east; by the Danube on the north, and Greece and Crete on the south. The peninsula comprises 175,000 square miles, with the following countries: Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Eastern Roumelia, Albania (comprising Albania, Thrace, Greece, Macedonia and Crete). The great highway of western emigration, the Balkan peninsula still contains a great number of the oldest inhabitants of the peninsula, the Illyrians, are represented by the modern Albanians, Greeks and Dacians or Roumanians. The Balkan peninsula is nominally independent being Turkey, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece.

The Turks first obtained a foothold in the Balkan peninsula in the middle of the century. The capture of Constantinople in 1453 and put an end to the Byzantine or Greek empire. The remainder of so many diverse races, the Balkan peninsula is composed of Roumanians, Wallachians, Servians, Bulgarians, Turks, Greeks, Circassians, Jew and Gipsy. The diversity of race is further increased by the presence of the Latin Christian, the Greek orthodox, Judaism and Islam.

The Bulgarian is of Finnish origin, related to the Huns, the inhabiting the steppe of southern Russia. He made his appearance in the fifth century in the regions of the Lower Danube. In the sixteenth century they were converted to Christianity. In the fourteenth century the conquest of Bajazet I, sultan of the Turks, placed Bulgaria under Turkish rule.

The massacre of Christians by Turks in 1876, known as the "Bulgarian atrocities," furnished Russia a pretext for the war against Turkey. Mr. Gladstone, in spite of the interested friendship of his country for Turkey, denounced the Ottoman policy of the "unutterable Turk," he carried Midhatpasha and was returned to power on that issue and was made prime minister in 1880. Mr. Gladstone's policy for humanizing Christianity in Bulgaria, electrified the Christian world and won him great praise in all corners of the globe.

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THE NATIONALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 14, 1905—PART 2

MEN AND WOMEN.

Col. "Bill" Sapp, a leading Kansas democrat, is a descendant of a French duke. One of his grandfathers was a teacher of Napoleon at a military academy.

The Duke of Oporto, brother of the king of Portugal, is one of the finest flute players in the world.

James Stillman, the New York banker, has given \$100,000 to establish prizes for the School of Fine Arts in Paris.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tall that no hotel bed will fit him, so he carries a bed with him on a sectional affair to secure personal comfort.

G